## Coordination and Response

**Question Paper 4** 

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Coordination and Response
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Question Paper 4

Time Allowed: 63 minutes

Score: /52

Percentage: /100

1 **(a** Movement is a characteristic of living organisms.

	[1]
Define the term movement.	

When the hand is stimulated by a hot object a reflex action occurs in which the fore-arm is raised.

Fig. 2.1 shows the muscles and the neurones involved in the reflex action.

The arrows show where there are nerve impulses during the reflex action.

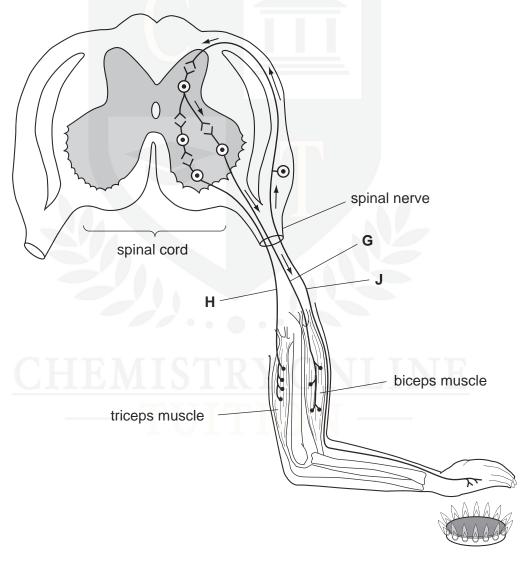
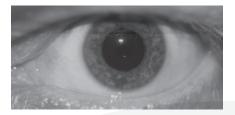


Fig. 2.1

**(b) (i)** State the name for the action of two opposing muscles, such as the biceps and the triceps.

	(ii) Explain how two opposing muscles bring about movement at the elbow joint.			
		[3]		
(c)	(i)	Describe the function of neurone <b>J</b> .		
		[2]		
	(ii)	Explain why there are impulses in motor neurone <b>G</b> , but not in motor neurone <b>H</b> .		
		[2]		
(d)		e action shown in Fig. 2.1 is an involuntary reflex action. The muscles can also be d for voluntary actions.		
	Explain how muscles are controlled during voluntary actions.			
		[2]		

**2** Fig. 2.1 shows the changes that occur to the iris when a light is switched on.





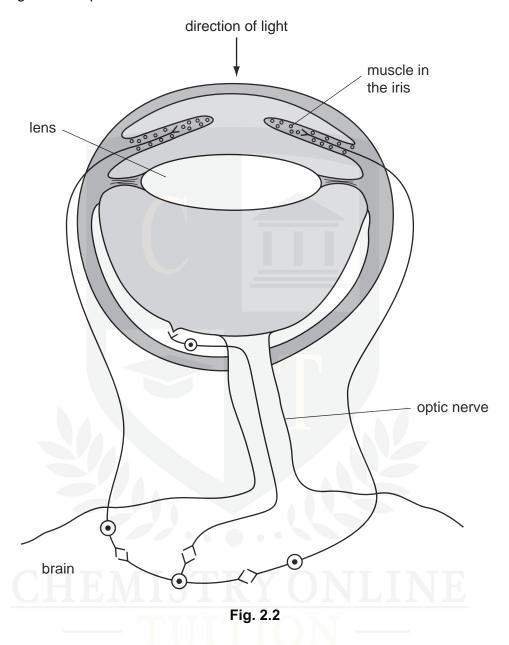
before light is switched on

after light is switched on

Fig. 2.1

(a)	Describe <b>and</b> explain the change to the eye as the light is switched of	on.
		[2]
(ii)	Explain why the change you described is necessary.	
		[2]
(iii)	Distinguish between the functions of rods and cones in the eye.	
		[2]

Fig. 2.2 shows the neurones involved in stimulating the muscles in the iris when the changes shown in Fig. 2.1 take place.

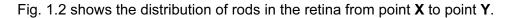


(b) On Fig. 2.2 draw an arrow on each of the **four neurones** to show the direction taken by the impulses when the light is switched on. [1]

(c) Muscles in the iris are described as antagonistic.				
	Exp	plain the term antagonistic using the muscles in the iris as an example.		
		[3]		
	•••••			
(d)		urones that terminate in the adrenal gland stimulate the release of adrenaline into blood.		
	(i)	Describe situations when adrenaline would be released from the gland into the blood.		
		[3]		
	(ii)	State <b>one</b> advantage of releasing adrenaline to coordinate the body rather than using nerve impulses.		
		—— TIIITION ——		
		[1]		
		[Total: 14]		

3	(a	Define the term sensitivity.	
			[2]
	Fig	. 1.1 shows a horizontal section through the eye.	
		E	
		D X	
		<b>c</b>	
		В	
		A Y	
		Fig. 1.1	
	(b)	Name structures <b>A</b> to <b>D</b> .	
		A	
		В	
		C	
		D	[4]
		(ii) State the functions of structures <b>B</b> and <b>E</b> .	
		В	•••••
		E	[2]

The retina contains light-sensitive cells known as rods and cones. The distribution of rods in the retina from point **X** to point **Y**, as shown on Fig. 1.1, was investigated.



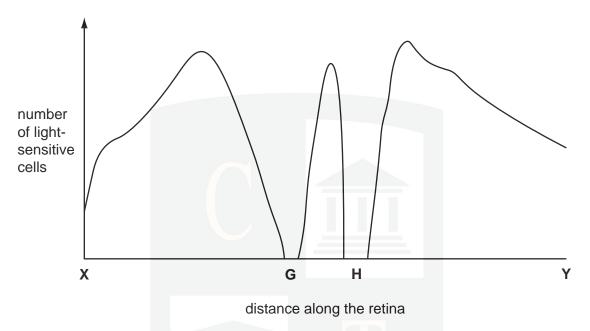


Fig. 1.2

(c) G and H, as shown on Fig. 1.2, are parts of the retina.

Name G and H.

	G	
	H	[2]
(ii)	Describe the function of the rods.	
	CLIEMICTDWONIIINE	
		[2]

[Total: 14]

[2]

(iii) Draw a line on Fig. 1.2 to show the distribution of cones in the retina.

4 (a Define the terms sensitivity and involuntary action.

sensitivity		 	
involuntary ac	tion		
			[3]

Fig. 1.1 shows the reflex arc for the knee jerk reflex.

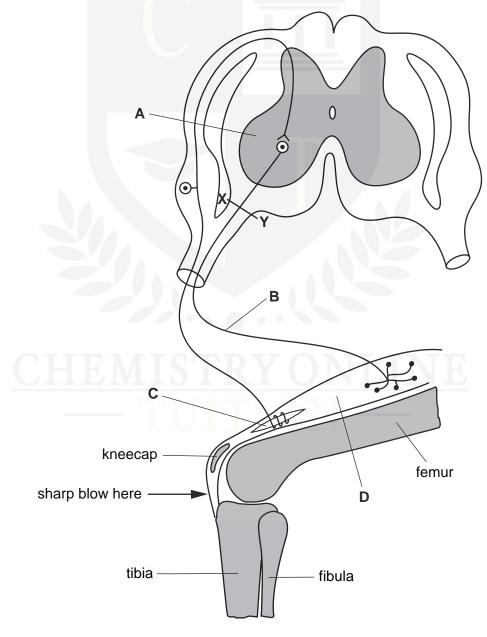


Fig. 1.1

(b)		Nam	ne parts <b>A</b> to <b>D</b> .	
		Α		
		В		
		С		
		D		4
	(ii)	Ner	ve cells use active transport to move ions across their cell membranes.	
		Expl	lain what is meant by the term active transport.	
				•••
				2
(c)	Exp at X		what would happen to the reflex shown in Fig. 1.1 if the nerve was cut acros	3S
			HEMISIKY ONLINE	
			—— TIIITION ——	3

(d) Fig. 1.2 shows the grasping reflex of a baby.

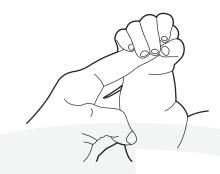


Fig. 1.2

Suggest why it is a good idea to test a baby's reflexes immediately after birth.

[Total: 13]

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